

175) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 175

Resolved, That the following named member be and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Resources: Mr. HAYWORTH.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

REVISIONS TO ALLOCATION FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act and Sec. 221(c) of H. Con. Res. 83, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the allocations for the House Committee on Appropriations.

As reported to the House, H.R. 2216, the bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001, increases emergency-designated appropriations for fiscal year 2001 by \$84,000,000 in budget authority and \$59,000,000 in outlays. Those emergency-designated appropriations also increase fiscal year 2002 outlays by \$184,000,000. Under the provisions of both the Budget Act and the budget resolution, I must adjust the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates upon the reporting of a bill containing emergency appropriations.

Accordingly, I increase the fiscal year 2001 302(a) allocation to the House Appropriations Committee contained in House Report 107-104 by \$84,000,000 in new budget authority and \$59,000,000 in new outlays. This changes the fiscal year 2001 302(a) allocation to that Committee to \$642,063,000,000 in budget authority and \$647,147,000,000 in outlays. I also increase the fiscal year 2002 302(a) allocation to the House Appropriations Committee contained in House Report 107-100 by \$184,000,000 in outlays. This increases the outlay allocation to that Committee for fiscal year 2002 to \$682,960,000,000.

The increase in the allocations also requires an increase in the budgetary

aggregates. For fiscal year 2001, the adjusted levels are \$1,653,765,000,000 for budget authority and \$1,600,588,000,000 for outlays. For fiscal year 2002, the outlay aggregate is \$1,590,658,000,000.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment of the legislation. Questions may be directed to Dan Kowalski at 67270.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AMERICA'S ENERGY POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, this evening, several of us want to address an extremely important topic, and that topic is energy. Energy is normally not a high-priority issue for most members of the public, and, in fact, for many Members of this Congress.

Nevertheless, it is one of the most important issues that we deal with, and that becomes apparent every time we have a shortage of energy. Prices rise and then we have a major economic impact.

Mr. Speaker, in fact, energy is so important that the last three recessions that this country has experienced have followed immediately upon shortages of energy and an increase in energy prices, and there is some concern that that might happen if we do not correct the current energy shortage.

There are many aspects to discuss regarding energy, and tonight we will be joined by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we are going to talk about the energy problem across America, and we are going to talk about some solutions and some ways that I think we can look to the future to try to solve some of the problems.

Mr. Speaker, the energy crisis in California has been devastating communities across the western United States, and its effects are being felt across many industries. Our Nation has been blessed with an abundance of natural resources from which our energy can be produced.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that this unfortunate situation in California is one that need not be repeated, and we must work to ensure this.

At a time when we have the technology to produce energy in a much cleaner, more efficient way, we should be devising the long-term solutions to help prevent situations like the one in California from occurring again.

We are seeing the prices of services rise as the funds to pay for these services are depleting. Today, it costs more to operate businesses, drive our cars; and in West Virginia, the cost of cooling and heating our homes is rising.

Unfortunately, the demand for more energy is not decreasing, and companies are being forced to close, vital members of our Nation's workforce are losing their jobs.

With California's economy representing 13 percent of the total U.S. Gross Domestic Product, it cannot survive under these conditions; and unfortunately, a poorly thought out deregulation plan has severely damaged the world's sixth largest economy.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of West Virginia, we have an abundance of coal and natural gas; but many of these resources have lain asleep, untapped, due partly in effect of the overly restrictive regulations that have prevented the extraction, the production and transportation of these sources of energy.

Today, many of these resources could serve as a lifeboat to our friends in the West if only we had recognized these sources' potential contributions and had been wise stewards of them.

But a decade of ignoring our domestic sources of energy and stifling energy production has unfortunately left some classrooms in the dark, some businesses offline, and some local infrastructures paralyzed. But this is not a hopeless situation, and that is why we are talking about it tonight.

This country can chart a new course for the history books, one that includes a natural energy policy that utilizes our domestic resources and promotes speedy, efficient, and environmentally-sound production of energy. We can do this at the same time by instituting meaningful means of conservation of our precious energy resources.

I look forward to working with the rest of Congress in developing the smart plan for our future, and I thank the gentleman from Michigan for engaging in this conversation.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the role that West Virginia will play in the development of a comprehensive energy plan for our Nation. I think West Virginia's abundant resources can be used effectively, can be burned environmentally in a cleaner fashion; and